

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN CHINA  
AND TIBET

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 10, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H. Con. Res. 28, a resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the United States should introduce and make all efforts necessary to pass a resolution criticizing the People's Republic of China for its human rights abuses in China and Tibet at the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

In a December 22, 1998 speech commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Communist Party Central Committee, China's President and Party Secretary Jiang Zemin stated that China needed to "nip those factors that undermine social stability in the bud, no matter where they come from." In the same speech, Jiang emphasized that, "the Western mode of political systems must never be copied." Soon after his remarks more arrests were made of key dissidents.

We should not be surprised by the arrests and lengthy prison terms that have been imposed. The West abandoned the tactic of any serious condemnation of China at the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, or elsewhere. It has replaced criticism of or substantive action against Beijing's ruthless representation of human rights with so-called bilateral dialogues on human rights. Accordingly, China's rulers believe that they can act with impunity.

Early last year, the word was out that the Administration would not sponsor or pursue a resolution in Geneva if China signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Last summer, President Clinton traveled to China and in October its government signed the Covenant.

"The Democracy Wall" movement in the late 1970s and the "Hundred Flowers Campaign" in the late 1950s were also periods when citizens were first encouraged to express their beliefs and then subsequently they were severely persecuted for their criticism of the Communist Party and their desire for democracy.

Similarly, the period before President Clinton visited China in June also saw an easing of political repression by the authorities—though some of us were concerned that this was only a temporary change, and that the government would—as it has indeed—revert to form.

When viewed as a cyclical historical process or as a method to preserve power, the outcome is always the same—a brutal suppression of the people's thirst for freedom and democracy in China. Regrettably, the policy of

this Administration remains unchanged despite this latest wave of repression.

In December, the Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China released a report stating that China has been stealing weapons designs from American nuclear laboratories and obtaining sensitive computer missile and satellite technologies. The Select Committee confirmed Pentagon and State Department findings that two American companies not only helped the Chinese space industry and may have helped improve the reliability of China's missiles.

And yet every year billions of dollars of more goods from Chinese labor camps made by imprisoned democracy advocates come into our country and adds to our growing trade deficit with China.

In a few months, China, flush with foreign currency reserves, will receive SS-N-22 "Sunburn" missiles that it bought from Russia. These missiles are designed to be able to destroy our most sophisticated naval ships. If in the future China blockades democratic Taiwan for refusing to reunify, how effective will our Seventh Fleet be?

We question why our assistance to Russia has not been tied to the sale of these missiles and what has the Administration done to prevent the Chinese from purchasing them?

When President Clinton was in China last year, he urged President Jiang to negotiate the future of Tibet with His Holiness the Dalai Lama. His Holiness once again publicly met Beijing's preliminary demands to the beginning of negotiations and stated that he only wants some genuine autonomy for his nation and not independence. His efforts were rebuffed.

On January 11th, Administration officials met with representatives of the People's Republic of China for a dialogue on human rights. We were pleased to learn that Harold Koh, our new Assistant Secretary for Human Rights, strongly pressured the Beijing delegation to end its repression of the democracy movement in China.

In general though, we have a pattern and failure in our China policy that has stretched for many years through many Administrations and has permitted our Nation's security to be weakened and our moral stand to be questioned. Hopefully, the Administration and the Congress will begin to confront this problem and "nip in the bud" this failed policy and those who benefit from it. Our economy and security are at stake. We need no stronger motivation.

This week we received the findings of an Amnesty International Report that was designed to determine whether President Clinton's visit to China last summer to bestow a formal state visit upon the Chinese leadership had resulted in any significant improvement in the human rights situation. According to Amnesty International, "The President gave the Chinese leaders a propaganda coup, and, so

far, has virtually nothing to show for it. The fact is that, while there has been minor, and mostly symbolic, progress in a few areas, in most areas the situation has actually gotten worse in the last three months."

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 28.

## H. CON. RES. 28

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has signed two important United Nations human rights treaties, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China recognizes the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which calls for the protection of the rights of freedom of association, press, assembly, religion, and other fundamental rights and freedoms;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China demonstrates a pattern of continuous, serious, and widespread violations of internationally recognized human rights standards, including violations of the rights described in the preceding clause and the following:

(1) restricting nongovernmental political and social organizations;

(2) cracking down on film directors, computer software developers, artists, and the press, including threats of life prison terms;

(3) sentencing poet and writer, Ma Zhe, to seven years in prison on charges of subversion for publishing an independent literary journal;

(4) sentencing three pro-democracy activists, Xu Wenli, Wang Youcai, and Qing Yongmin, to long prison sentences in December 1998 for trying to organize an alternative political party committed to democracy and respect for human rights;

(5) sentencing Zhang Shanguang to prison for ten years for giving Radio Free Asia information about farmer protests in Hunan province;

(6) putting on trial businessman Lin Hai for providing e-mail addresses to a pro-democracy Internet magazine based in the United States;

(7) arresting, harassing, and torturing members of the religious community who worship outside of official Chinese churches;

(8) refusing the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights access to the Panchen Lama, Gendun Choekyi Nyima;

(9) continuing to engage in coercive family planning practices, including forced abortion and forced sterilization; and

(10) operating a system of prisons and other detention centers in which gross human rights violations, including torture, slave labor, and the commercial harvesting of human organs from executed prisoners, continue to occur;

Whereas repression in Tibet has increased steadily, resulting in heightened control on religious activity, a denunciation campaign against the Dalai Lama unprecedented since the Cultural Revolution, an increase in political arrests, and suppression of peaceful protests, and the Government of the People's Republic of China refuses direct dialogue

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

with the Dalai Lama or his representatives on a negotiated solution for Tibet;

Whereas the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, Switzerland, provides a forum for discussing human rights and expressing international support for improved human performance;

Whereas during his July 1998 visit to the People's Republic of China, President Clinton correctly affirmed the necessity of addressing human rights in United States-China relations; and

Whereas the United States did not sponsor a resolution on China's human rights record at the 1998 session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the United States—*

(1) should introduce and make all efforts necessary to pass a resolution criticizing the People's Republic of China for its human rights abuses in China and Tibet at the annual meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and

(2) should immediately contact other governments to urge them to cosponsor and support such a resolution.

## COLORADANS CARE ABOUT LIFELONG, SATISFYING MARRIAGES AND HAPPY CHILDREN

### HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, for two years, Coloradans have been bombarded with opinions suggesting it's not about fidelity, commitment, or personal behavior. But now a new survey from the Rocky Mountain Family Council shows what Coloradans really care about are lifelong, satisfying marriages and happy children.

As Members of Congress returned to Washington for the recent impeachment vote, the Rocky Mountain Family Council was unveiling the Marriage Matters: 1998 Colorado Marriage Health Index. The results clearly contradict the values demonstrated by the recent affairs of our President and his apologists.

President Clinton's exploitation of a clever slogan proved decisive in ushering him into office, "It's the economy stupid!" Coloradans, being common sense, caring people, recognize marriage and family last forever. Economic prosperity, however, is often only as secure as the next paycheck.

Sure, some may find solace in this period of relative economic prosperity. Fatter wallets tend to squelch the alarm of cultural decay to a certain degree.

But even the highest heights of consumer confidence cannot achieve the kind of moral indifference upon which political left-wingers are banking in the face of executive scandal and infidelity. On the contrary, Coloradans bristle when politicians betray their marriage vows for extramarital affairs, even when downplayed as "affectionate" or "hugging" relationships.

According to the Family Council, when asked if they could wave a magic wand and

guarantee certain life goals for themselves, Coloradans overwhelmingly chose a lifelong, satisfying marriage and happy children over material goods like fancy houses, comfortable retirements, and fulfilling careers. Further underscoring this result is the fact that Coloradans were far more willing to give up houses, retirements and careers if that would ensure a satisfying, lifelong marriage and happy kids.

The question for political leaders becomes one of how government can best help the average citizen achieve these goals. Government should take a page from the Hippocratic Oath: "First, do no harm."

Many well-intentioned government programs designed to strengthen families achieve just the opposite by subsidizing parents spending time away from their spouses and children. Government policies which support marriage and family, like doing away with the marriage tax penalty in the tax code, can go a long way toward ensuring Coloradans realize their family goals and dreams.

Working families struggling under a heavy tax burden may be so crushed by the weight of supporting lofty government programs they can't spend the time with their spouses and children they'd like. Economic prosperity, lower taxes, and freedom can support and strengthen families and marriages if they enable spouses and parents to devote more attention to what really matters.

Fancy houses? Fat retirement accounts? Cushy jobs? These pale in comparison to heartfelt desires for happy marriages and children. As we enter the twenty-first century, elected officials would do well to respond to what Coloradans say is really important to them. Failure to do so will only perpetuate the myth that strong marriages and families are just by-products of a strong economy.

After all, no one ever went to his or her grave saying, "I wish I had worked longer hours." Government can, and should, do all in its power to allow families and marriages to grow strong without interference.

## A BILL THAT IS GOOD FOR NEW MEXICO

### HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation, which is being cosponsored by my colleague from New Mexico, HEATHER WILSON, that provides for the transfer of an unwanted facility and federal land to the people of Rio Arriba County, NM. Mr. Speaker, this is a companion bill to a bill that has already been reintroduced in the other chamber on January 21, 1999, by Senator DOMENICI and cosponsored by Senator BINGAMAN, both of New Mexico. This bill was originally introduced by Senator DOMENICI as the Rio Arriba, New Mexico Land Conveyance Act of 1998. With the administration's support, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee reported the bill unanimously in May 1998. On July 17, 1998, the Senate passed this legislation as S. 1510. Unfortunately, the bill died in this chamber at the end of the last session.

This legislation provides for a transfer by the Secretary of Interior of real property and improvements at an abandoned and surplus ranger station in the Carson National Forest to Rio Arriba County. This site is known locally as the "Old Coyote Administration Site" and is located near the town of Coyote, NM. The site will continue to be used for public purposes and may be used as a community center, fire substation, storage facilities, or space to repair road maintenance equipment and other county vehicles.

Mr. Speaker, the Forest Service has moved its operations to a new facility and has determined that this site is of no further use. Furthermore, the Forest Service has notified the General Services Administration that improvements to this site are considered surplus and the sites are available for disposal. In addition, the land on which the facility is built, is withdrawn public domain land, and falls under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management. Since neither the Bureau of Land Management nor the Forest Service have a future plan to utilize this site, the transfer of the land and facilities to Rio Arriba County would create a benefit to a community that would make productive use of it.

In summary, this legislation creates a situation in which the federal government, the State of New Mexico, and the people of Rio Arriba County all benefit. With the bipartisan support of the New Mexico delegation, I am confident that this chamber realizes that this bill is good for New Mexico. For these reasons, I ask immediate consideration and passage of the bill.

## IN MEMORY OF BRIG. GEN. (RET) BEN J. MANGINA

### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 10, 1999*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to say a few words in tribute to the late Brigadier General (Retired) Ben J. Mangina, USAF, of Windsor, Missouri. General Mangina, a loyal and dedicated airman and a good friend of mine through the years, passed away at the age of 78.

General Mangina, a native of Birmingham, Alabama, was born the son of Joseph and Josephine Amari Mangina. He was the commander of several Air Force bases, including Richard-Gebauer Air Force Base. There he commanded the 442nd fighter wing.

General Mangina was also active in the community. He was a member and deacon of First Baptist Church along with many other civic organizations.

General Mangina is survived by his wife, Ethel Mae; his daughter, Rose; his son, Ben; two stepsons, Ken and Don; seven grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, Ben Mangina was a dedicated airman and a true friend. I am certain that the members of the House will join me in paying tribute to this fine Missourian.